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divide their energies and produce a multitude of corms, none of which have sufficient material from which to build up a flowering stem. But let some of them be covered to a considerable depth with heavier soil, either by freshets or through other accident, and the propensity to throw off runners is at once checked; as a result, in a year or two sufficient nourishment is stored and vitality accumulated to send up two leaves instead of one and unfold from their embrace the prettiest of wild flowers. In evidence, the flowering forms will be found to always have their corms very much deeper than the sterile forms.

Erythronium mesochoreum, the form with the more slender and unmottled leaves, confirms this explanation. Appearing as it does some ten days or two weeks earlier than *E. albidum*, when as yet the woodland ravines are scarcely out of the icy grasp of winter, it must needs occupy more sunny ground. But in such position it must compete with other sun-loving plants that later in the season claim their day. For it there is no soft, spongy leaf-mold, as a rule, but the hard, close mat of sod above. To develop runners is out of the question; so each seedling as it wins a footing begins at once to push its bulb almost straight downward. Each year finds it a step lower and with all its vitality conserved, not divided, as in the case of its more easy-going sisters, *albidum* and *americanum*. Hence it is that before many years it has strength to bloom, and thus, coming more promptly to the flowering stage, the one-leaved forms of this species are comparatively rare.

A PROVISIONAL LIST OF THE FLOWERING PLANTS OF McPHERSON COUNTY.

By H. J. HARNLY, McPherson, Kan. Read (by title) before the Academy January 2, 1897.

Believing that complete lists of the plants of many and widely distributed localities are essential to a complete knowledge of the flora of Kansas and its distribution, we venture to submit the following provisional list of the flowering plants of McPherson county. It is needless to say that the list is as yet far from complete. We hope to add to it from time to time. We are pleased to acknowledge the valued assistance of our some-time pupil, Mr. Claude Shirk, who has borne the burden of the work.

1. *RANUNCULACEÆ.*

1. *Anemone patens.*
2. *Delphinium azureum.*

2. *PAPAVERACEÆ.*

3. *Argemone platyceras.*

3. *CRUCIFERÆ.*

4. *Sisymbrium canescens.*
5. *Brassica sinapistrum.*
6. *Capsella bursa-pastoris.*
7. *Lepidium virginicum.*

4. *VIOLACEÆ.*

8. *Viola palmata.*
9. *Viola palmata* var. *cucullata.*

5. *CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.*

10. *Silene antirrhina.*

6. *PORTULACACEÆ.*

11. *Portulaca oleracea.*

7. *MALVACEÆ.*

12. *Callirrhoe involucrata.*
13. *Callirrhoe digitata.*
14. *Malvastrum coccineum.*
15. *Hibiscus trionum.*

8. *GERANIACEÆ.*

16. *Oxalis violacea.*
17. *Oxalis stricta.*

9. VITACEÆ.

- 18.
- Vitis cordifolia*
- .

10. RHAMNACEÆ.

- 19.
- Ceanothus ovatus*
- .

11. SAPINDACEÆ.

- 20.
- Negundo aceroides*
- .

12. ANACARDIACEÆ.

- 21.
- Rhus glabra*
- .

- 22.
- Rhus toxicodendron*
- .

13. LEGUMINOSÆ.

- 23.
- Baptisia leucophæa*
- .

- 24.
- Baptisia australis*
- .

- 25.
- Melilotus officinalis*
- .

- 26.
- Melilotus alba*
- .

- 27.
- Psoralea floribunda*
- .

- 28.
- Psoralea esculenta*
- .

- 29.
- Amorpha canescens*
- .

- 30.
- Amorpha fruticosa*
- .

- 31.
- Petalostemon violaceus*
- .

- 32.
- Petalostemon candidus*
- .

- 33.
- Tephrosia virginiana*
- .

- 34.
- Astragalus caryocarpus*
- .

- 35.
- Glycyrrhiza lepidota*
- .

- 36.
- Vicia sativa*
- .

- 37.
- Cassia chamæcrista*
- .

- 38.
- Desmanthus brachylobus*
- .

- 39.
- Schrankia uncinata*
- .

14. ROSACEÆ.

- 40.
- Prunus chicasa*
- .

- 41.
- Prunus virginiana*
- .

- 42.
- Geum album*
- .

- 43.
- Rosa blanda setigera*
- .

15. SAXIFRAGACEÆ.

- 44.
- Ribes rotundifolium*
- .

- 45.
- Ribes gracile*
- .

16. LYTHRACEÆ.

- 46.
- Lythrum alatum*
- .

17. ONAGRACEÆ.

- 47.
- Oenothera biennis*
- .

- 48.
- Oenothera sinuata*
- .

- 49.
- Oenothera albicaulis*
- .

- 50.
- Oenothera pumila*
- .

- 51.
- Gaura biennis*
- .

- 52.
- Gaura coccinea*
- .

18. CUCURBITACEÆ.

- 53.
- Cucurbita foetidissima*
- .

19. FICOIDEA.

- 54.
- Mollugo verticillata*
- .

20. UMBELLIFERÆ.

- 55.
- Peucedanum villosum*
- .

21. CORNACEÆ.

- 56.
- Cornus stolonifera*
- .

22. CAPRIFOLIACEÆ.

- 57.
- Sambucus canadensis*
- .

- 58.
- Symphoricarpos vulgaris*
- .

23. COMPOSITEÆ.

- 59.
- Vernonia baldwinii*
- .

- 60.
- Eupatorium altissimum*
- .

- 61.
- Eupatorium ageratoides*
- .

- 62.
- Kuhnia eupatoroides*
- var.
- corymbulosa*
- .

- 63.
- Liatris cylindracea*
- .

- 64.
- Solidago missouriensis*
- .

- 65.
- Solidago rigida*
- .

- 66.
- Erigeron canadensis*
- .

- 67.
- Erigeron strigosus*
- .

- 68.
- Gnaphalium polycepalum*
- .

- 69.
- Gnaphalium uliginosum*
- .

- 70.
- Ambrosia trifida*
- .

- 71.
- Ambrosia artemisifolia*
- .

- 72.
- Xanthium canadensis*
- .

- 73.
- Lepachys columnaris*
- .

- 74.
- Lepachys columnaris*
- var.
- pulcherrima*
- .

- 75.
- Helianthus annuus*
- .

- 76.
- Helianthus petiolaris*
- .

- 77.
- Helianthus grosse-serratus*
- .

- 78.
- Helianthus maximiliani*
- .

- 79.
- Coreopsis tinctoria*
- .

- 80.
- Bidens cernua*
- .

- 81.
- Bidens bipinnata*
- .

- 82.
- Hymenopappus corymbosus*
- .

- 83.
- Dysodia chrysanthemoides*
- .

- 84.
- Achillea millefolium*
- .

- 85.
- Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*
- .

- 86.
- Senecio aureus*
- .

- 87.
- Cnicus lanceolata*
- .

- 88.
- Troximon cuspidatum*
- .

- 89.
- Taraxacum officinale*
- (dens-leonis).

- 90.
- Pyrropappus scaposus*
- .

- 91.
- Lactuca canadensis*
- .

- 92.
- Lactuca scariola*
- .

- 93.
- Sonchus asper*
- .

24. CAMPANULACEÆ.

- 94.
- Specularia perfoliata*
- .

25. PRIMULACEÆ.

95. *Androsace occidentalis*.

26. APOCYNACEÆ.

96. *Apocynum cannabinum*.

27. ASCLEPIADACEÆ.

97. *Asclepias tuberosa*.
98. *Asclepias purpurascens*.
99. *Asclepias verticillata*.
100. *Asclepias stenophylla*.
101. *Acerates longifolia*.
102. *Acerates lanuginosa*.

28. BORRAGINACEÆ.

103. *Lithospermum pilosum*.
104. *Lithospermum canescens*.
105. *Lithospermum hirtum*.
106. *Lithospermum angustifolium*.
107. *Lithospermum longiflorum*.

29. CONVULVULACEÆ.

108. *Ipomœa purpurea*.
109. *Convolvulus (Calystegia) sepium*.

30. SOLANACEÆ.

110. *Solanum nigrum*.
111. *Solanum rostratum*.
112. *Physalis pubescens*.
113. *Physalis viscosa*.
114. *Physalis lanceolata*.
115. *Physalis pennsylvanica*.
116. *Datura stramonium*.

31. SCROPHULARIACEÆ.

117. *Verbascum thapsus*.
118. *Pentstemon cobœa*.

32. OROBANCHACEÆ.

119. *Aphyllon uniflorum*.

33. VERBENACEÆ.

120. *Verbena angustifolia*.
121. *Verbena stricta*.
122. *Verbena bipinnatifida*.
123. *Lippia lanceolata*.
124. *Lippia cuneifolia*.

34. LABIATÆ.

125. *Teucrium canadensis*.
126. *Salvia azurea*.
127. *Salvia lanceolata*.
128. *Scutellaria parvula*.
129. *Nepeta glechoma*.

35. PLANTAGINACEÆ.

130. *Plantago major*.
131. *Plantago lanceolata*.

36. NYCTAGINACEÆ.

132. *Oxybaphus nyctagineus*.
133. *Oxybaphus angustifolia*.

37. AMARANTHACEÆ.

134. *Amaranthus retroflexus*.
135. *Amaranthus chlorostachys*.
136. *Amaranthus albus*.
137. *Acnida tuberculata*.

38. CHENOPODIACEÆ.

138. *Chenopodium album*.
139. *Chenopodium hybridum*.

39. PHYTOLACCACEÆ.

140. *Phytolacca decandra*.

40. POLYGONACEÆ.

141. *Eriogonum annuum*.
142. *Rumex altissimus*.
143. *Rumex crispus*.
144. *Rumex obtusifolius*.
145. *Polygonum ramosissimum*.
146. *Polygonum lapathifolium*.
147. *Polygonum pennsylvanicum*.
148. *Polygonum convolvulus*.

41. EUPHORBIACEÆ.

149. *Euphorbia serpens*.
150. *Euphorbia hypericifolia*.
151. *Euphorbia glyptosperma*.
152. *Euphorbia maculata*.
153. *Euphorbia preslii*.
154. *Euphorbia marginata*.
155. *Euphorbia dentata*.
156. *Euphorbia obtusa*.

42. URTICACEÆ.

157. *Ulmus fulva*.
158. *Ulmus americana*.

43. JUGLANDACEÆ.

159. *Juglans nigra*.

44. CUPULIFERÆ.

160. *Quercus macrocarpa*.

45. SALICACEÆ.

161. *Salix alba*.
162. *Populus monilifera*.

46. IRIDACEÆ.

- 163.
- Sisyrinchium bermudiana*
- , var.

47. LILIACEÆ.

164. *Allium cernuum*.
 165. *Allium mutabile*.
 166. *Allium vineale*.
 167. *Nothoscordum striatum*.
 168. *Androstephium violaceum*.
 169. *Yucca angustifolia*.

48. COMMELINACEÆ.

- 170.
- Tradescantia virginica*
- .

49. ALISMACEÆ.

- 171.
- Sagittaria variabilis*
- .

50. CYPERACEÆ.

- 172.
- Cyperus filiculmis*
- .

51. GRAMINEÆ.

173. *Setaria viridis*.
 174. *Buchloe dactyloides*.
 175. *Panicum glabrum*.
 176. *Panicum sanguinale*.
 177. *Panicum proliferum*.
 178. *Panicum capillare*.
 179. *Cenchrus tribuloides*.
 180. *Aristida oligantha*.
 181. *Aristida purpurea*.
 182. *Eragrostis pectinacea spectabilis*.
 183. *Elymus sitanion*.

THE TIMBERED MOUNDS OF THE KAW RESERVATION.

By C. N. GOULD, Winfield, Kan. Read before the Academy December 31, 1896.

About three miles south of the territory line and eight miles south of Maple City, Kan., are situated several hills on which are located what are known locally as "The Timbered Mounds." They are situated some half mile east of the junction of Myers creek and Little Beaver.

The hills in all the region consist of massive ledges of limestone, containing much flint and alternating strata of gray and drab shale. Near the base of the hill the prominent ledge on both sides of the creek is the Strong flint of Prosser, beneath which is a ledge of massive sandstone. The ledge capping the hills is the Fort Riley or Florence flint. It is on the last-named ledge that the "Mounds" are located.

In some bygone age the region has doubtless been inhabited by a race who used these hills for some purpose. On a crescent-shaped ridge about a half a mile long and from 50 to 150 feet wide the hard but brittle limestone has been quarried in great quantities, and has apparently been piled up in the form of rude edifices, which have long since crumbled down. The stones which composed these buildings seem to have been broken out of the ledge at intervals and without regularity of size. In shape they are flat, not more than six inches thick, and usually longer than broad. There are none that a strong man cannot lift.

In certain areas of perhaps half an acre the loose rocks cover the ground to a depth of three to four feet. It is in these places, protected from fire, that a few dwarfed trees are growing. These trees—ash, elm, and hackberry—have given the name "Timbered Mounds" to the hills.

The edifices which have fallen down appear to have been either square or circular, with a ground diameter of from 5 to 15 feet. In several places can be noticed the faint outlines of structure, but usually the rocks are piled in shapeless heaps. One peculiarity is that so far as noticed all the buildings seem to have fallen toward the center as though they had sloped inward like an Esquimaux hut. Occasionally there will be a space in the center not covered with rock as if the wall was not high enough to reach the center when it fell. In several places along the brow of the hill are noticed a row of shapeless heaps of stone 8